INFLUENTIAL CUBANS WANT ANNEXA TION TO THE UNITED STATES.

A MOVEMENT BY MERCHANTS AND PLANTERS AN AUTONOMOUS SCHEME OF GOVERN

MENT NOT REGARDED AS SATISFA

TORY-WHAT CUBAN JOUR-NALS SAT.

Matanzas, Cuba, via Key West, Fia., Oct. 18. The business element here, in Havana and else where seems to have arrived at the conclusion that the Madrid Government cannot end the Autonomists who are loyalists there are no sufficient persons to hold public office; at least, that is the claim the conservative Spaniards make. In addition, the latter express the belief that the Autonomists, even if they were placed in power, would not be able to preserve peace and protect would not be able to present the lawiess elements. In life and property from the lawiess elements. In view of this state of affairs a number of important merchants and sugar-planters of Spanish origin, in conjunction with several Cubans of prominence, have been holding secret meetings, and have been corresponding with people in various parts of the island with the object of ascertaining the views of the commercial and planting community in Pinar del Rio, Havana, Matanzas and Santa Clara as to the future for Cuba most likely to further their interests and those of the island in general.

It is expected that the majority of the replies received will be favorable to advocating the an-nexation of Cuba to the United States, as the Washington Government alone, apparently, is able to guarantee peace in Cuba and the protection life and property. So soon as if is ascertained that the sentiment of the persons appealed to is in favor of annexation, a committee will be rent to the United States with instructions to lay the case of United States with instructions to my the date of Cuba clearly before business men of prominence in the United States and ask the latter to unite with the business men of Cuba in a petition to the Washington Government, asking the United States, in view of the failure of the Conservatives to suppress the insurrection by force of arms and impossibility of the Liberais ending the war by establishing an autonomous form of government, to bring about the annexation of Cuba to the United

The plan of Senor Sagasta, the new Spanish Prealer, to give autonomy to Cuba, far from giving satisfaction here, has greatly increased the feeling discontent existing. The Autonomist party, it is pointed out, exists only in name, for the actual nejority of the Autonomists are in the insurgent ranks, and, with the exception possibly of Senor Montoro and a few other prominent Autonomists, the masses of that party are in sympathy with the insurgents. Consequently it will be seen that the Spanish Government, which has consulted Senor Montoro on the subject, is finding great difficulty in obtaining even the suggestion of names of Autonomists to fill offices under an autonomist form of government. It would be imprudent, it is added, to give such offices to the party known as the Reformists, as the more influential Spaniards hate them, and the adoption of such a policy would possibly mean rioting, and even worse. Besides, the masses of the Spaniards are strong anti-Autonomists, and there is little or no prospect of making them change their minds.

Recognizing the difficulty of the task before

Senor Sagasta, it is not astonishing that the bust ness community in Cuba is exchanging views on the subject of annexation to the United States, esments is feared if the Spanish Government persists in pushing its Autonomist policy, business men believing that autonomy is only the first step toward independence in Cuba, and the feeling of the commercial classes being that annexation to the United States and the consequent safeguards to life and property are far preferable to the establishment of a new republic in Cuba.

Among the newspapers in Cuba there is consider-

shie difference of opinion as to the policy which should be adopted by Spain toward Cuba. The "Diario de la Marina." in an editorial just pub-lished, sustained the policy of autonomy, and credited Sener Sagasta with inaugurating it, while

"El Pais," organ of the Autonomist party, in re-ply, held that the Autonomist policy favored by Señor Sagasta was what the Autonomists in Cuba had been advocating for the last nineteen years and that therefore the Premier could not be credited with having inaugurated it. At the same time "El Pais" intimated that Schor Sagasta was really only following in this connection the policy adopted by the late Premier, Canovas del Castillo, and that the Cubans were therefore more indebted to Castillo than to Sagasta in this matter

"La Lucha," in an editorial headed "Autor for the Autonomists, claimed that no party had more right to inaugurate autonomy than the Autenomists themselves, who had advocated and dein spite of everything, preferring complete disappearance to supporting the insurgents if the latter triumphed. At the same time, "La Lucha" proed against the Reformists being allowed to take hand in the Autonomist government of Cuba, in isting that the loyal Autonomists and Conservatives should alone have this honor, adding:

"In Cuba there exist, in reality, only two parties, the Autonomists and the Conservatives. The latter, representing the wealth of the country more than they represent a political party, and also representing the sovereignty of Spain, will assist the Spanish Government in every way to partfy the island, and are desirous of enabling the Government at Madrid to proclaim to the world that the sovereignty of Spain in Cuba does not depend on bayonets alone, but on the three hundred thousand Spanish residents of Cubs who represent the wealth of that island. They are also desirous of being able to point to the fact that the Autonomists are able to govern the island, and that

heing able to govern the island, and that Spain's army and navy are only auxiliaries to that Government, for the purpose of preserving order and meintaining the tranquility of the island.

"La Lucha" intimates, however, that the Government may bring about a change of sentiment in Cuba which will cause the influential masses to look toward the United States for annexation, as being the only really practical solution of the Cuban question.

A number of interviews with prominent Cubans of New-York have recently been reproduced by "La Lucha," and, although they did not contain anything radically new, they were nevertheless read with great eagerness, and were hotly discussed in political circles, in the coffee-houses and at private meetings, etc.

The Conservatives are well aware that the insurgents will not accept autonomy as the basis of peace, and they also say that it is absurd for the Government at Madrid even to suggest the establishment of an autonomous form of government hefore the reheliton is suppressed by force of arms. Indeed, even the Autonomists themselves, although pretending to be indifferent, have been heard to remark that they are not favorable to the idea of attempting to impose autonomy upon the insurgents hecause the leaders of the latter, on account of their great influence among the Cubans, are certain, eventually, to wips out the power and influence of the Autonomists and establish, somer or later, a government entirely upon the insurgent lines.

The Reformists still claim to believe that the

lines.

The Reformists still claim to believe that the war will soon be ended and that all will be made serene by the Spanish Government, in due course of time, through a system of reform. But the Reformists do not represent the wealth and intelligence of Cuba. They are generally only ambitious men or office seekers.

The city of Bayamo, one of the most important in the Province of Santiago de Cuba, has been quietly abandoned recently, its inhabitants moving, as a rule, to Veguitas, fearing a repetition at Bayamo of the insurgent raid on Victoria de las Tunas.

Tunas.

It is said here that some very warm cable messages were exchanged between General Weyler and members of the Sagasta Cabinet during the first days in office of that Ministry.

The recent release of large numbers of political prisoners from the different Spanish penal settlements was due to the disgust experienced in certain Spanish circles here at the extreme severity

AUTONOMY WILL NOT SERVE exercised toward them; but it is not believed that MPARLIN'S NAME REJECTED CANDIDATES ON THE STUMP

WEYLER TO SAIL ON OCTOBER 30. NUMBER OF OFFICERS WILL GO WITH HIM-SURRENDER OF AN INSURGENT LIEUTENANT. Havana, Oct. 18. Lifeutenant-General Weyler will sail for Spain on Saturday, October 20, by the steamer Monserrat. He will be accompanied by steamer Monserrat. He will be accompanied by General the Marquis Alumada, General Moncada, his chief of staff; Colonel Escribano, his staff aidedecamp; Engineer Berriz, Engineer Utzaiz, Engineer Gago, Major Lacaille, of the Infantry; Captain Despujols, of the cavairy; Captain Merry, of the artiflery, and the aides-de-camp of the Marquis Ahumada, Captain Count Oropesa, Captain Crespi, Captain Rodrigo and Lleutenant Cavera.

The Spanish commander at Artemisa, Province of Pinar del Rio, amounces the surrender there of Pinar del Rio, amounces the surrender there of Lioutenant Cavera, who formerly belonged to the insurgent force commanded by General Ruis Rivera, and the son of the French Consul at Clenfuegos.

It is officially announced that during the skirmishing yesterday between the Government troops and the insurgents in various places the latter lost four officers and sixty-one men killed.

SENOR SAGASTA CONFINED TO HIS BED.

Madrid, Oct. 18.-Senor Sugasta, the Premier, is Il and confined to his bed.

"El Heraldo," referring to the departure of susmetered filibusters from New-York, says:
"The
mericans continue to play with Spain, as they
and ample time to prevent their departure."

THE ADVANCE TOWARD TIRAH.

A SERIOUS FIGHT EXPECTED ON SUNDAY-GEN-ERAL BIGGS MEETS THE ENEMY.

Fort Lockhart, India, Oct. 18.-The advance to ard Tirah, the summer headquarters of the Afridis and Orakzais, will be begun on Wednesday. Elaborate orders have been issued as to the movements of each division. The first serious fight is expected next Sunday, when Sempagha Pass will be stormed. next Sunday, when Sempagha Pass will be stormed.

The brigade of General Sir Bindon Biggs had its first brush with the enemy to-day, and dislogded several thousand tribesmen from Chagru, on the Samana Range. Heavy firing was in progress all day, the guns from Fort Gulistan playing on the onemy left. Two sepoys were killed and several wounded. The enemy has retired. The British forces have burned several villages.

IN HONOR OF EMPEROR PREDERICK.

A MONUMENT UNVEILED AT WIESBADEN -THANKS FROM EMPEROR WILLIAM.

Wiesbaden, Oct. 18 .- The Emperor and Empress of Germany, their four sons, ex-Empress Frederick and other royalties and State dignitaries were present here to-day at the unveiling of the monument erected in memory of Emperor Frederick. The imperial party received an ovation from the large crowds of people gathered to witness the ceremony. This evening there was a gala banquet at the astic, and the Emperor thanked the inhabitants of Wiesbaden for the splendid monument erected in his father's memory.

The "Rheinische Kurler" announces that His lajesty has appointed the ex-Empress Frederick onerary Chief of the 8th Regiment of Fusileers.

NEW PORTIGUESE FOREIGN MINISTER.

Lisbon, Oct. 18 .- Count Macedo, the Portuguese Minister at Madrid, has been appointed Fortuguese Minister for Foreign Affairs, in succession to Senor Soveral. AN IMPORTANT CONCESSION IN EGIPT.

Birmingham, England, Oct. 18 .- "The Daily Post," organ of Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, announces to-day that there is reason to believe that, as an equivalent for recent concessions in regard to Tunis, the Marquis of Salisbury has secured an important concess in Egypt.

SHOT DEAD IN A DUEL.

London, Oct. 18 -A dispatch from Dantzie says that Arthur Dix, a young journalist, was shot dead in a duel this morning by a Lieutenant of Hussars.

ASKING FOR LOWER DUTIES ON GRAIN Paris, Oct. 18.-The Municipal Council of Paris o make a reduction of four frances in the custom

LUETGERT'S FATE IN THE BALANCE.

AFTERNOON-GREAT INTEREST IN

murder trial was completed to-day. The Judge gave his charge, and the case was placed in the hands of the jury late this afternoon. State's Attorney Deneen of the law be inflicted on Luetgert for the marder of his wife. Judge Tuthill then charged the jury. As soon as he said. "Gentlemen, you may retire and consider your verdict," there was an uproar and women almost fainted in the crush. All wanted to see how the big sausage-maker stood the final ordeal, now that his case was in the ands of the jury.

While the tumult was going on, Bailiffs Connor and Wolcott were sworn in by the clerk to take of the jury, and the twelve men marched of the room. Judge Tuthill agreed to romain the court building until 19 o'clock at least, and of this a few minutes' walk of his courtroom all

be within a few minutes walk of his courtroom and high.

The crowd which surrounded the building and Jab to night surpassed in number anything witnessed since the opening of the trial. Men, women and children lined the pavements in front of the Michigan-st, entrance, and the line extended to Dearborn-ave, on the east, and North Clark-st, on the west. The tops of the three-story building across the street from the court building had crowds of spectators, and every window in the structures facing the building was occupied. Deputy sheriffs guarded the entrance to the court and denied admission except to a favored few. Sheriff Pease late in the evening lessed an order to keep the crowd out of the building, as a demonstration was feared when the verdict was received.

TAX SALE TITLES UPHELD.

Albany, Oct. 18 .- Attorney-General Hancock has

DECISION OF GREAT VALUE TO THE STATE FOREST PRESERVE.

ust received notice of a decision by the United States Supreme Court, which virtually settles the light of the State to seize lands within the Forest Preserve of the Adirondacks on which there are arrearages in taxes, and to compel persons who have cut timber from the lands after the arrearages began to pay the State for it. Benton Turner, a large Adirondack landowner and lumberman, appealed to the United States Court from a decision ground that Chapter 448 of the Laws of New-York

ground that Chapter 448 of the Laws of New-York for 1885 was a contravention of the first section of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, in that it deprived persons of property without due process of law.

The Court decides that the law gives ample opportunity to owners to pay their arrearages in taxes after notice is given, and that the State has a right to take the land at a tax sale. Seven thous and the hundred acres of land were involved in the case, and, by the decision, the State will also acquire final title to and possession of thousands of acres, the ownership of which depended mon this suit. In addition to the gain of land, the State will get a considerable sum as the price of timber cut after the State bought the title at the tax sale.

THE DUTY ON BOUNTY-PAID SUGAR.

Washington, Oct. 18 .- At the request of the Secretary of the Treasury the State Department has instructed all consular officers of the United States to require invoices covering shipments to this country of sugar which has undergone a process of refining to show the country of origin of the raw sugar. This action is taken with a view to the assessment of a flictiminating duty on such sugar as is produced in countries paying an export bounts.

THE UNITED DEMOCRACY'S PETITION DECLARED INVALID.

SECRETARY OF STATE PALMER ACCEPTED IT YESTERDAY, BUT JUDGE HERRICK OVER-RULED HIM-THE DECISION FINAL

Supreme Court, late this evening declared invalid the United Democracy's certificate of nomination of Lawrence J. McParlin for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals. Judge Herrick's decision was State Palmer this afternoon in declaring the Mc-Parlin certificate valid. An appeal was made to Judge Herrick as soon as Mr. Palmer decided the case, and the Judge granted an order forbidding the Secretary of State to issue notices to the County Clerks of the McParlin nomination, and summonng him to show cause why the injunction should

not be made permanent.

At 3 o'clock Judge Merrick gave a hearing to all the counsel concerned. William J. Roche, of Troy, presented the argument for the Democratic State Committee, and James Gray for the United Democracy, and William E. Kisselburg, Deputy At-torney-General, defended the action of Mr. Palmer. Judge Herrick, in his final decision, declares that Mr. Paimer ought to have accepted evidence showing that the certificate of nomination was fraudusigners from Commisia County did not give their names and addresses, as required by the Election law, that two of the fifty-one signatures from Monroe County were forged and that ten of the signers of the Essex County petition did not make oath to their act, as required by law. "It follows, therefore," said Judgs Herrick, "the' Mr. McParlin was not legadly nominated, and that the determination of the Secretary of State should be recessed." No appeal can be taken from Judge Herrick's decision which will have any effect on this year's election. Lafatetts B. Gleason, one of the clerks of the Republican State Committee, who appeared as counse, for McParlin, informed Judge Herrick that he doubted if any further proceedings would be taken in the matter.

While Judge Herrick was still considering the question a dispatch announced the retirement of Mr. McParlin from the ticket. It was found, however, that the election law made no provision for such a retirement, and if the Court had decited the certificate admissible. Mr. McParlin's name would have gone on the ticket. lent. He then states that nine of the fifty-one

would have gone on the ticket.

ATTOENEYS NOT WANTED THERE.

CASE OF ELI SHAW, THE ALLEGED MUR-

a result of which Henry S. Scovel, attorney for Eli-Subpernas had been issued on Saturday for the appearance of forty or fifty persons this morning

their knowledge of the character or of the moof Ell Shaw, who is charged with the murunderstood that it was to be a public hearing.

ally understood that it was to be a public hearing, and Mr. Scorel was present to look after the interests of Shaw. Prosecutor Jenkins and Mayor Westcott, however, informed Mr. Scorel that there was to be no formal hearing, and that the witnesses had been called for an informal and private examination by the prosecution.

Mr. Scorel contended that as the nitnesses had been summoned by official subpostas, the hearing must necessarily be formal, and that, as the defendants counsellor and adviser, he had a right to hear the evidence presented. A heated discussion followed. Mr. Scorel refused to leave the room and did not do so until two policemen, under instructions from the Chief of Police, forced him out of the door. The examination of the witnesses then proceeded in private, before Mayor Westcott, the guestioning being done by Prosecutor Jonkins and Assistant Prosecutor Carson. In the course of the presentings Horse Nixon, a woung lawyer, who claimed to be counsel for some of the witnesses, insisted that he had a right to interrogate them. Refusing to desixt from his questioning, Nixon, too, was ejected.

TRAGEDIES OF DEER HUNTING IN MAINE

Lincoln, Me. Oct. 18.-The myster surrounding he death of David Hodgkins, a woodchopper, in Township No. 2 last Saturday, has not yet been solved. An inquest was held this afternoon, Hodg-

hit him.
Hangor, Me., Oct. 18.—News was received her
to-day that Henry D. Olmstead was killed at Sout
Twin Lake on Sunday by H. K. Packard, an Attiborro, Mass., sportsman, who mistook him for

THREE CONSULAR POSTS FILLED.

FRANK C. PARTRIDGE APPOINTED CONSUL GES ERAL AT TANGIER. Washington, Oct. 18.-The President made the fol-

lowing appointments to-day: FRANK C. FARTRIDGE, of Verment, Consul-General at

Tangler, Moracco, CHESTER W MARTIN, of Michigan, consul at Amberst-burg, Ontavio, 10000011 1, ORDITAIN, of Ohio, Consul at Nantes,

Frank C. Partridge has had an extended diploatic experience, and is well acquainted with the business methods of the State Department, He private secretary to Secretary Proctor when was private secretary to Secretary Process when the latter was at the head of the War Department, and was appointed Solicitor of the State Department to succeed the late Walker Blaine. He alled that place with satisfaction, and later was appointed Minister to Venezuela by President Harrison. His present post is important, in view of the troubles Americans have recently had in Morocco.

THE WILHELM DER GROSSE DUE TO DAY.

IP SHE ARRIVES BEFORE 9:05 A. M. SHE WILL. AGAIN LOWER THE WESTWARD SOUTH-AMPTON RECORD.

German Lloyd Line, which, on the first two trips of her career broke about all the records there are to break, is due to arrive here to-day. If she equals her previous record from Southampton of five days twenty-two hours and thirty-five min-utes she will arrive off Sandy Hook Lahtship at 956 o'-lock this morning, having sailed from South-ampton at 2 p. m. on October 12. By whatever amount of time she arrives before 2.95 o'clock by so much she will lower the westward Southampton record.

THROWN BODILY FROM A CABLE-CAR.

A MAN FOUND IN THE STREET BADLY HURT-CHARGES A CONDUCTOR AND GRIPMAN

Policeman Greenthal, of the West One-hundredth-st, station, discovered an unconscious man lying in the middle of the street at Columbus-ave. and One-hundred-and-ninth-st., last night. sore the man to a neighboring store and an ambulance was summoned from Manhattan Hospital. The man was restored to consciousness by the physician long enough to tell that he was Herman J. Emerich, forty-one years old, a German, and a mason. He said he came by his injuries from being thrown bodily from a Columbus-ave, cable-car by the conductor and gripman. He said he had fallen asleep in the car, and the number of the

that failth ascept in the cast was \$6.

The physician did not think it was wise to question him further, and he was taken to the hospital. It is thought that he has a compound fracture of the skull. The matter was reported to the West One-hundredth-st. station, and Detectives Conway and Enright were detailed to arrest the conductor and gripman.

METROPOLITAN A. A. U.'S OFFICERS.

The Metropolitan Association, Amateur Athletic held its annual meeting last night at the Astor House. Twenty-three clubs were represented, each club being entitled to three delegates. A Board of Managers was elected for the coming Beard of Managers was elected for the coming year, and the managers elected the following officers for the coming year: President, James E. Sullivan, of the New-Jersey A. C.; vice-president, Bartow S. Weeks of the New-York A. C.; secretary, J. J. Dixon, of the Standard A. C., Brooklyn; treasurer, John Stell, of the New-York Turn Verein. John P. Boyle, of the Pastime A. C., was chosen official handicapper after a lively struggle.

BETTINA GERARD DYING.

The condition of Rettina Gerard, who is ill in Bellevue, was said to be alarming last night. The attending physicians thought she was dying. She has been in the hospital almost a mouth, suffering from a nervous disease.

Continued from First Page.

Day. I really think that we have come to stand through the incidents of the campaign for a principle almost more important still to the citizen, and that is for the right of free nomination. (Applause.) Nobody has undertaken to say that the people can't vote upon Election Day, but both of these machines do say you shall not have anything to do with the nomination. Now, if you cannot nominate, it is worth something perhaps to vote. But I think a free country and a free people ought to thave just the same privilege of nomination as they have of voting. (Applause.)

Now, I have been nominated by certificate, as you know, in response to a request signed by more than a hundred and twenty-five thousand of the citizens of New-York, and/what do we see? We find one great organization attempting to keep the name off of the official bailet on a mere technicality. I suppose, if I had said when that nomination was offered to rae, "I will accept it if one man will say ditto," that I should have been subject to so criticism whatever. (Applause.) But it seems to me that, when so many of the people of New-York want one of their fellow-citizens to stand for a great nubble office, unless he is prepared to dis-

off of the official bailot on a mere technicality. I suppose, if I had said when that nomination was offered to rie. "I will accept it if one man will say ditto," that I should have been subject to no criticism whatever. Capplause.) But it seems to me that, when so many of the people of New York want one of their fellow-critizens to stand for a great public office, unless he is prepared to discourage anything like spontaneous political activity among the people, he must accept if he is a good citizen. Therefore, gentlemen, I took the responsibility of accepting without asking anybody's consent. (Applause.) And I appeal to the people of the city of New York, if they value their political privilege of nomination as well as of election, to sastain me in that action. (Applause.)

The speakers who followed Mr. Low wersex-Mayor Schleren, Fred W. Hinrichs, Hiram R. Steele and Edward H. Schleuter, an organization Republican who last night announced his intention of voting for Low.

Mr. Low went from the Masonic Temple to Knickerbocker Hall in Clymer-st. He arrived there while Mr. Hinrichs was speaking. The crowd arose and cheered enthusiastically while the candidate was entering the hall. George H. Fisher introduced Mr. Low by referring to his activity in pushing the work on the Brocklyn Bridge when he was Mayor of Brooklyn. When Mr. Low said in the course of his speech. "I must say that I read Judge Gaynor's decision with a good deal of satisfaction," the audience cheered wildly.

In Turn Hall, in Meserole-st., where the third meeting was held, Mr. Low faced two thousand men, most of whom were Germans and all of whom joined in extending one of the most hearty greetings of the evening. Mr. Low spoke briefly here, as he was a few minutes behind the scheduled time for reaching the Criterion Theatre, Max Brill presided at the incetting. The familiarity of several persons in the crowd made fun for both speakers and audience, especially when some one in the back of the hall shouted: "Say, Mr. Low, sing out louder."

At the

TROUBLE IN WESTCHESTER.

"CITIZENS LEAGUE" NOMINATIONS RE-JECTED BY THE COUNTY CLERK.

ntion, when they nominated William V. Molloy for Speriff and Charles E. Birch for Coroner. Molloy's defeated opponent for the nomination was Edward B. Long, of White Plains.

Democratic nominations for Assemblymen in the 11d District, and Now the opnts of Judge Robertson, smarting under their it in the convention, are said to have made a following nominations by continuate: For Sheriff, Edward B. Long: for Corner, the Democratic nominee, Charles Hilbert: for Assemblymen, William J. Graney and John Gibney, both Democratic nominations.

charging that the certificates were fraudulent in J. W. McCape, Justice of the Peace at Mamecuted left him it contained only the name of William J. Graney as a nominee, whereas now it showed the names also of Long and Hilbert. He said that he gave the paper to W. H. H. Ely, one enid that he gave the paper to W. H. H. Ely, one of Graney's friends. Ex-Supervisor Henry D. Phelps, of New-Rochelle, and twelve others, testined similarly with regard to the same certificate. Mesers, Capron and Du Rots, notaties public of White Plains, testified that the name of Graney had been written into another certificate after they had been written into another certificate after they had executed it. Silas Owens, notary public of Peckskill, testified of another certificate that the name of John Gibney, which appeared in the document, was not there when he executed it. Thomas H. Fitzgerald, notary public of White Plains, testified that he secured names for one cetting and through it to the Grand Union Hotel is New-York to W. H. H. Ely and William H. Graney. He left the room for a moment, and when he returned the name of William J. Graney had been written in at the head of the petition.

County Clerk Crumb rejected all the nominations

County Clerk Crumb rejected all the nominations by certificate, on the ground that the names really signed to the entire certificate were not sufficient in number, and that the names presented as genuine signets had really not neen signed to the petitions as they then appeared.

The penalty for falsifying nomination petitions is from one to five years in State Prison. The friends for Judge Robertson declare that they will push the matter to the end and will endeavor to convict somebody of fraud in connection with the case.

case.

Henry C. Henderson was counsel for the Robert-son-Word people at the hearing.

The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, of the North | PREPARING FOR THE SEAL CONFERENCE.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE DELEGATES CONFER WITH JOHN W. POSTER. Washington, Oct. 18.-The Japanese delegates to

the sealing conference, who arrived in Washington yesterday called at the State Department to-day and were presented to ex-Secretary Foster, who has charge the negotiations for the conference, one of the secretaries of the Japanese Legation. It is understood that they will make a short visit in time to attend the first meeting of the conference on Saturday.

The President had a conference with Mr. Foster this afternoon, presumably to learn the status of the President had a conference with Mr. Foster the afternoon, presumably to learn the status of matters in regard to the conference.

Mr. Botkine, of the Russian delegation, also called at the State Department to talk over the arrangements for the conference with Mr. Foster.

TO RATIFY THE INION

The regular monthly meeting of the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution was held last night at the Hotel Normandie, Broadwas and Thirty-eighth-st. Colonel Ralph E. Prime called the meeting to order, and a report was read from the delegates to the Cincinnati Congress of Oc-This congress was called to consider the The Empire State Society voted last night to call a special business meeting for the ratificaion of the Cincinnati resolutions which were fa-

ALL READY FOR USE.

One of the largest hospitals in New-York City has just put in a \$500 gas range. The purpose is to meet perfectly the needs of a great hospital in the way of cooking. It is not a case of preparing regular meals, but of making ready a countless variety of dishes at all hours of the day and night. The gas range is precisely fitted for this kind of energency work. No time is required for firing up. No watchfulness in keeping up the fire is necessary. At the scratching of the match and the turning of a cock there is the full heat instantly ready for use. And between times it can be shut off absolutely, without waste. For such kinds of minute-man work, ready to answer a cail at any hour of the twenty-four, there is nothing in the world equal to a gas range. And of course what is good for a hospital is good for a private house. A lange that reduces the waste and wear and tear of cooking when it to done off and on all day and night, will even more certainly prove economical and effective when it is required only for the regular cooking of a household. The \$15 range is just as valuable in its way as the \$500, and the extraordinary rapidity with which ranges of all sizes and veices are coming into use is one of the most surprising developments is to meet perfectly the needs of a great hospital ranges of all sizer and toless are coming into use is one of the most surprising developments of modern housekeeping.

DAYTON ON CROKER'S RULE.

THE EX-POSTMASTER SPEAKS AT TER-RACE CARDEN.

HE AND HENRY GEORGE ON THE SAME PLAT-

How important an element of strength Charles Garden, in East Fifty-eighth-st. Both Mr. Dayto and Henry George addressed from the same platform an audience of nearly a thousand people But while the reception given to Mr. George was full of warmth and cordiality, the longest and loud-est plaudits went to Mr. Dayton. The ex-postmascarefully refrained from discussing Henry peracy's platform. Instead, he told his audience on the George licket was to overthrow Richard Croker, and in this ambition Mr. Dayton apparenthad his audience with him to a man.

E. Lawson Purdy presided. On the platform and in the boxes were many women. Mr. George was the first speaker. As he stein d to the front of stage to respond to Mr. Purdy's introduction he was cheered for a full two minutes. He spoke principles represented in his candidacy. Then, after referring in complimentary terms to Mr. Dayton

eign will soon be over now. He is as much the Democratic machine, has imposed his power upor undred times over he is a man who has earned he title and wielded the power of a boss."

In closing, Mr. George said Mr. Dayton represent-d the conservative element of their combination. Mr. Dayton, who followed next, was unable for some moments to obtain a hearing because of the thusiasm shown for him by the audience. Speaking for the first time in public since his nominal

be by my friends in Tammany Hall one of sorrow and of profound regret to them. They had builded their mind's eye a corser that I was to occupy. Almighty, I never will (Applause.) The problem before this city of more than three million incrat, naturally in love with Democratic principles, it was my heart's desire and earnest hope that campaign would be conducted on Democratic ratic party should be a Democrat worthy of such

"There was every prespect in the world that The gentleman who in th that would happen. hours of the Democratic party fled away to r shores came back when the skies were brightening as he thought he saw something mor that the certificates were fraudulent in names of the nominees were altered and after the papers were signed and executed.

Metable, Justice of the Peace at Mamerating that the dark recesses of a single being that was fet him it contained only the name of

three men at the utmost gathered together and received the mandate of a single being that was the method adopted so far as the nomination of every candidate was concerned.

It say not a word against the characters of the candidates nominated at that convention. Not a syllable shall escape my lips on that subsect, but were they as pure as angels who had never visited this earth before I should denounce their candidacies as an outrage on human rights, in view of the manner in which they were placed before the people, and I signe from the method which produced their nomination, if elected, they will be none the less creatures of the organization than they "The system of the Tammany Hall organization under the administration of Mr. Croker Is formed and based and governed by the suggested leadership of Mr. Croker himself in every Assembly district, so that, when the committees and conventions meet, they meet simply to record the will of that genifemae. You heard the amusing story abortly before the convention that Mr. Croker had yielded up his powers to Mr. Sheehan, but, not-withstanding that, the judgment and conviction of Mr. Sheehan, sustained by twenty-five district leaders was overcome by the single, but potent, voice of Mr. Croker. Hisses.

Mr. Dayton then appealed to the citizens to stand between their municipal government and Crokerism, and he pointed out that, if the laboring vote heiped to place Crokerism in power, the workingmen would be more than ever the slaves of their district leaders. Mr. Dayton was again cheered as he resumed his seat.

district leaders, Mr. Dayton was again cheered as he resumed his seat.
Charles Frederick Adams and Ernest H. Crosby followed with vigorous speeches on behalf of George and Dayton, Mr. Crosby, in his speech, remarked that the Prince of Wales at the Maribonauch that the Prince of Wales at the Maribonauch that the Aribonauch that the Hesh and the devil. "What is Crosby going to do now?" Mr. Crosby asked amid laughter.

KEEPING THE GIVERS' NAMES SECRET.

THRISTIAN ALLIANCE PROFLE REFUSE INFORMA

the Rev. A. B. Simpson is president and general superintendent, is unique among religious organ-izations for the reported size of the subscriptions offered at its annual conventions and camp-meetfested at those gatherings. Great sums have been raised, especially at one camp-meeting, two or three years ago at Old Orchard Beach, Me., and at the convention held in Carnegie Hall, this city a year ago. Last Sunday was another red-letter day, when at the convention meeting in the Amerlean Theatre, in West Forty-second-st., according to reports, the sum of \$75,000 was raised for the cause of foreign missions, this amount including two subscriptions of \$10,000 each, and a New-Jersey farm worth \$5,000. The Rev. Mr. Simpson was busy yesterday afternoon when a Tribune re-porter called at the headquarters of the Alliance, possible, some details about these big subscripnion of the two organizations, the Sons of the train for Chicago, where the Alliance is to hold a

Mr. Simpson was too busy to talk, but he referred the reporter to the Rev. A. E. Funk, at the Alisance headquarters, "Will he tell us the names of the people who made the \$10,000 subscriptions?"

tion of the Cincinnati resolutions which were favorable to the union.

The special attraction for last night's meeting was a lecture by William W. Elisworth, secretary of the Century Company. His subject was "From Lexington to Vorktown," and he was aided by a profusion of lantern views, among which were shown copies of an old picture, a water-color sketch of the British crossing the ilindson at the Palisades, made by one of their officers; a "Prossected of Ve Flourishing City of New-York," and Cortelyou Mansion at Gowanus. A reproduction of Andrés letter to Washington asking for a soldier's death was shown, it was said, for the first time. This letter was long thought to have does not lay much stress on the cherry-tree phase of General Washington's character, and pictured dancing.

DROPPED DEAD AT HIS PRAYERS*—Solomon Lowenthal, forty-nine years old, of No. 226 East Third-st., dropped dead last night, while at proyer with a number of orthodox Hebrews, at the Sunday meeting, and had not seen the cards to the poyer with a number of orthodox Hebrews, at the Sunday meeting, and had not seen the cards the sunday meeting, and had not seen the cards the sunday meeting the number of the form was worth \$5.00, and where it was the lody was taken to his home.

Manamaters. The Centre for Fine

China

PHE quaint old French town of Limoges is the modern headquarters for tine china table-ware It is here that French art and American enterprise have found a unique combination in the products of the three houses of HAVILANDworld-famous as the makers of the china which bears their name. But it isn't Limoges that is the

centre,-it is only one of the great sources. The centre is at Wana-maker's. Here comes the best of everything in china, not only from France, but from England, from Germany, from Austria, and from the far East, beside the choice of American products.

Direct gathering at one centre from all sources—this is what saves

cost at Wanamaker's to buyers of china, as well as of other lines. Take dinner sets. Here they range from \$6.50 to \$275-and

many of the new designs and shapes are confined exclusively to \$215—Haviland China Dinner Sets, 125 pieces, with deep maroon and bionze-green borders, very heavy gold decorations.
\$100—French China Dinner Sets, 114 pieces, pink

and gold borders, festoon shape. 875—Haviland China Dinner Sets, 125 pieces, gree 8.5—Haviland China Dinner Sets, 125 pieces, green border decoration, with gold. This is an "openstock" pattern, and can be matched at any time.
8.50—Haviland China Dinner Sets, 113 pieces, pieces,

\$16 50-American Porcelain Dinner Sets, 100 piece including soup tureen and three good-size mea dishes; green border and gold decoration; or newest pattern on porcelain. This is an "open-stock" pattern, and can be matched at any time.

Our new dressmak-Dressmaking. ing department on the fifth floor is equipped and ready for business. Tailor-made gowns, ball and

evening costumes, wedding dresses,-command us for your pest and most important work. We shouldn't ask for it if we

were not properly prepared to doit.

HERE are some lots of Black staple black stuffs that ad-Dress mirably illustrate the ad-Goods. vantage enjoyed by those who buy at Wanamaker's.

Cheviots are perhaps the best selling black stuffs of to-day; they are almost universal for street and carriage dress. These lots of plain cheviots are very unusual value at the prices.

50 in. at 50c.

54 in. at \$1. 48 in. at 65c. 50 in. at \$1.25. 48 in. at. 75c. 48 in. Camel's Hair Cheviot, \$1.50. Besides these there are two lots of imported stuffs that are uncom-

42 in. at 85c.

monly attractive. 1. A fine twilled, 44-inch, all-wool Moscovienne. - which is simply another name for drap d'ete, the old stand-by, -in a deep rich black, we have marked 50c. a yd; to-day's value is 75c.

2. Three weaves of stylish widewalt imported cheviots of a celebrated make, & inch, at \$1.25 a yard; to-day's regular trice

Novelty
Dress Stuffs

A VERY short story. A
French manufacturer who
had a small lot—small for him-of beautiful matelasse epingline nor-elties, wanted to get rid of them in a lump He got rid of them.

The difference between our selling price, \$2.50, and the usual price, \$3.50, represents the sacrifice he made to do it.

Exquisite goods they are-a broken cord forming a raised figure in black, with threads of bright color gleaming underneath; turquoise, emerald, gold, heliotrope, Na poleon blue and cardinal shades. Superb for handsome street dresses.

JOHN WANAMAKER Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts. CARPET CLEANSING. THE THOS. J. STEWART CO. 1.551 B way, N. Y.; L.238 Bedford Ave., B klyn. Eric & 5th Sts. J. City. Telephone Connections. STORAGE WAREHOUSES & MOVING VASI

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One of the best for real come

High Holborn.

fort and moderate charges, Convenient alike for City. Law Courts and West End.

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The Gordon Hotels, Limited

CONSUL NUSBAUM GETS HIS EXEQUATUR Berlin, Oct. 18.—The German Government has granted an exequatur to Benjamin Nusbaum, of Pennsylvania, recently appointed United State Consul at Munich, against whom there was strong fight.

Cottolene contains just the proportion of beef suct, combined with Is Best for either shortening or frying. Pure, healthful,

Marion Harland says:

"Lard unadulterated is less wholesome than regetable oils, and absolutely pernicious to most stomachs."